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quoted as from the Bible,) furnishes the material for more than a fifth part of the volume. Tertullian, we are reminded, was the author of that most expressive, yet unrheterical mixture of metaphors, — "The blood of the martyrs is the seed of the Church." It is much better in Latin than in English: "Plures efficimur, quoties metimur a vobis; semen est sanguis Christianorum."

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14. — 1. *Internal Evidences of the Genuineness of the Gospels.* Part I. *Remarks on Christianity and the Gospels, with Particular Reference to Strauss's "Life of Jesus."* Part II. *Portions of an Unfinished Work.* By ANDREWS NORTON. Boston: Little, Brown, & Co. 1855. 8vo. pp. 309.
2. *A Translation of the Gospels. With Notes.* In Two Volumes. By ANDREWS NORTON. Boston: Little, Brown, & Co. 1855. 8vo. pp. 443, 565.

MR. NORTON was a sceptic by nature and by habit. He repudiated intuition as a ground of belief, could not tolerate mysticism, and had so little appetency for the supernatural that he could admit it only on compulsion. We doubt whether the fraternity of learned men has ever had a member more cautious in the weighing of evidence, or more reluctant to express assent where positive proof was wanting. We deem it therefore a fact of no little interest and value, that of all Biblical scholars none has expressed more uniformly or more emphatically than he implicit faith in Christianity as a supernatural revelation, and in our present Gospels as its authentic records, and the genuine works of the men whose names they bear. To his mind, it was the part of weak credulity to assume any other ground. He had the keenest possible sense of the incongruities and absurdities involved in the postulates alike of Paulus, Eichhorn, Strauss, and the Tübingen School. His faith in the integrity of the Gospels and the divine authority of their central personage formed the basis of his intellectual, no less than of his spiritual character, and was never more conspicuous than in his boldest criticisms upon the sacred text, which were always profoundly reverential in their tone and temper. The object of his three earlier volumes on the "Genuineness of the Gospels" was to demonstrate their substantial integrity and their authorship by their reputed writers, by the testimony of early witnesses, by the circumstances of the times, and by the impossibility of accounting for what we know of the reception and

circulation of these books on any other theory. The posthumous volume first named at the head of this notice was designed to complete the demonstration by the internal marks of genuineness presented in the characteristics and contents of the Gospels. The First Part of the volume is occupied, not in a direct answer to Strauss, but in the development of precisely those points of evidence which have a direct bearing upon the Straussian theory. The Second Part illustrates the arguments derived from "the consistency of the narrative in the Gospels with itself, and with all our knowledge bearing on the subject," and from "the character of Christ as it appears in the Gospels."

The two remaining volumes — the Translation and Notes — are the complement of Mr. Norton's original plan, and embody the results of his lifelong study of the Gospels. They indeed contain many renderings and glosses which we are not prepared to accept; but if the translation has any fault, it is an over-close literalness, which led him often to represent single Greek words by the corresponding English words, instead of transforming Greek idioms into corresponding English idioms. The Notes are not mere transcripts and modifications of preceding criticisms, but display throughout first-hand dealing with the sacred text; and, if they do not always command assent, they are always of value as conveying the matured opinions (and the reasons for them) of one whose adaptation and culture for the work of an interpreter have been equalled by few in any age, and surpassed certainly by none of our own fellow-countrymen.

15. — *Memories of Youth and Manhood.* By SIDNEY WILLARD.
Cambridge: John Bartlett. 1855. 2 vols. 16mo. pp. 351, 334.

FEW men have been more beloved, none more worthily, than Professor Willard, by the numerous ranks of his pupils, fellow-laborers, and friends. It was the misfortune of his life to have been intrusted with the forlorn hope of Hebrew literature. If any man could have rescued the office of Professor of Hebrew from decadence, he would have done so by his patience, thoroughness, and amenity as a teacher, and by the profound respect and affection with which he inspired all who came under his tuition. In the work before us he has compiled valuable memoranda of men and things from the papers of his father, the late President Willard, autobiographical sketches of the most interesting character, reminiscences of College history, and notices of the many